

COINS
NUMISTRAPPS - U.S.

DRAWER 21

COINS

Total														

71.2009.085.65630

Coins

Numistamps

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

effort to save the common country; and, while expressing his gratitude to Almighty God for directing the mind of the country to what he considered a right conclusion, he added that it afforded no satisfaction to think any other man might have been disappointed by the result."

Note: Slightly more than 4 million votes were cast in the 1864 Presidential election. Lincoln got approximately 400,000 votes more than McClellan. Percentage-wise Lincoln received about 55% of the popular vote. Lincoln carried every state in the Union except Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky with 234 electoral votes. McClellan received 21 electoral votes.

The Fourth of March

Editor's Note: The editors of Harper's Weekly, March 11, 1865, published a lead editorial entitled "The Fourth Of March," and the following week, March 18, 1865, their lead editorial was entitled "The Inaugural Address." The editorial writer or writers was/were very enthusiastic about Lincoln's re-election and there was nothing but praise for the topics covered (and not covered) in the Inaugural Address.

R. G. M.

The Fourth Of March.

"On this day President Lincoln enters upon his second term amidst the benedictions of the loyal citizens of the United States. No man in any office at any period of our history has been so tried as he, and no man has ever shown himself more faithful to a great duty. His temperament, his singular sagacity, his inflexible honesty, his patient persistence, his clear comprehension of the scope of the war and of the character and purpose of the American people, have not only enabled him to guide the country safely in its most perilous hour, but have endeared him forever to the popular heart.

"Party hate has dashed itself to pieces against his spotless patriotism. Friendly impatience has long since hushed its hot criticism. Foreign skepticism and affected contempt at length recognize in him a purely characteristic representative of that America which conquers by good sense and moral fidelity. The history of the first term of his administration is the story of a desperate and prodigious civil war waged over a continent, and revealing the unprecedented power of a Government founded upon the popular will.

"Such a war necessarily clothes the chief executive magistrate with extraordinary power. Yet it is the most significant tribute to the character of Mr. Lincoln that his exercise of that power has been so temperate and so purely patriotic that after four years' experience of it parties crumble away, and he is continued in his high office by the hearty confidence of the vast body of the people.

"And that he is to-day inaugurated amidst universal applause, that the nation has not been deluded by the vehement party assaults which every civil war makes so practicable and specious, but has known and approved a man so just and faithful, is the noblest proof of the truly conservative character of that popular Government with which the name of Abraham Lincoln will henceforth be associated."

The Inaugural Address.

"The inaugural address of the President is characteristically simple and solemn. He neither speculates, nor prophesies, nor sentimentalizes. Four years have revealed to every mind the ghastly truth that the Government of the United States is struggling in a death-grapple with slavery; and as a new epoch of the Government opens in civil war, its Chief Magistrate states the vital point of the contest, and invokes God's blessing upon the effort of the country to finish its work in triumph. With a certain grand and quaint vigor, unprecedented in modern politics, the President says: 'Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so, still it must be said: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."' "

"We are especially glad that the inaugural does not, as the New York Tribune wishes it did, 'appeal to the rebels for a cessation of hostilities as pleadingly as its

prototype (the first inaugural) urged forbearance from beginning them.' Such a tone would have been neither politic nor humane. When the President speaks of 'the progress of our arms upon which all else chiefly depends,' every man is reminded of the peace-history of the last year, and of the terms which have been constantly repeated, and which are perfectly well known to the rebels and to the world. Those terms are unconditional submission to the laws of the United States.

"We are equally glad that the President indulges in no observations upon Mexico, England, France, and things in general. He was taking the oath to continue the work in which his conduct has so satisfied the country that he is continued in his office by general assent. With a fine sense of propriety he says, in the gravest and most impressive way, that he accepts the trust and prays for strength to do his duty. And all true American hearts say, Amen!"



(0-122) Lloyd Ostendorf—Western Reserve Historical Society.

Photograph of Lincoln's Second Inaugural made by Alexander Gardner on Saturday, March 4, 1865. This newly discovered photograph appears to be the only one of the series (0-105, 0-106 and 0-108) to bear the A. Gardner, 511 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. imprint.

Numistamps

Numistamp is a newly coined word to describe a replica, United States coin manufactured in the form of a plaquette, having the appearance of a large (1 3/8" x 2 1/4") postage stamp. Each plaquette is struck in metal closely identified with that of the coin it portrays, but avoids any composition that could encourage misuse of the coin impression.

Three of the United States Numistamps acquired by the Foundation are of the small cent series, namely, the one cent dated 1909, the war-time steel cent issued in 1943 and the newly designed cent issued in 1959. The obverse and reverse of all three coins are shown on each plaquette.

This series is produced with the knowledge and consent of the General Counsel for the United States Department of the Treasury, and all dies are destroyed upon completion of a limited edition of 4,000 serially numbered pieces in each series.

Serial No: _____



United States Numistamps

Five Cent Series



A five-cent minor coin was authorized by the Act of May 16, 1866 to be 13/16" in diameter, which has never changed; in a composition of 25% nickel and 75% copper weighing 77.16 grains. Since then there have been four basic designs of two types each; four designers and one temporary composition change as a war-time emergency.

James Longacre's shield nickel of 1866 displayed rays between the 13 stars surrounding the denomination. In 1867 they were removed creating Type II with all other symbols intact.

In 1883 Charles Barber's Liberty-head design failed to show the word "CENTS" on the reverse causing endless circulation problems. Later the same year the motto "E PLURIBUS UNUM" was placed above the wreath of corn, cotton, tobacco and wheat and replaced by the word "CENTS". Providing two types in a single year.

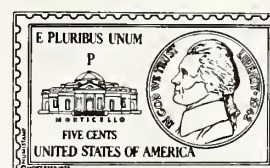
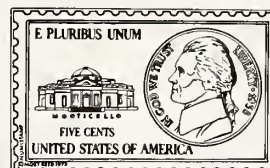
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Serial No: _____



United States Numistamps

Five Cent Series



In 1913 James Fraser used the composite profile of three American Indian Chiefs as his obverse device for the Indian-head (Buffalo) nickel. They were Chief John Big Tree, Chief Iron Tail and Chief Two Moons. His initial "F" may be found under the date.

"Black Diamond" a typical American plains bison housed in the Central Park Zoo in New York, served as Fraser's model for the reverse. Because the denomination FIVE CENTS wore too quickly from the mound on which the Buffalo stood, Type II of the Indian-head nickel displayed the value under a plane in exergue.

Felix Schlags Jefferson nickel design for 1938 employed the head of Thomas Jefferson as the obverse device and Jefferson's home, Monticello as the reverse device. Neither have ever been changed. From 1942 to 1945 as a World War II emergency measure, the composition was changed to 56% copper, 9% manganese and 35% silver, giving the coin its identity as the "silver-nickel". Coins of this composition carried large mint letters above the dome of Monticello, and for the first time in history, the Philadelphia mint was represented by the large letter "P".

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ANNOUNCING

SERIES NUMBER 2 OF UNITED STATES NUMISTAMP

"THE NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES"

General Information:

Set - 8 pieces (NICKELS)

Size - 1-1/3" x 2-1/4" x 1/10"

Price - \$4.50 per piece

Material - Copper - Nickel-plated
(1942 Silver-Plated)

Mintage - 4000 Serially numbered

Shipping - Postage Paid

Issue - 1 piece per month

Payment - Cheque, M.O., etc.

Packaging - Free Vinyl Holder



Set of 8 Nickel Numistamps \$36.00 \$

Jerry Parker Ltd.

P.O. BOX 880, LADYSMITH, B.C., CANADA
PHONE 604-245-3733

If you have ordered, you will have a set number. You must put that number on this form so we can send you the same serial number of each issue.

NUMISTAMP SET NUMBER →

Name and Address:

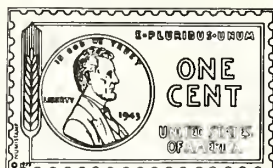
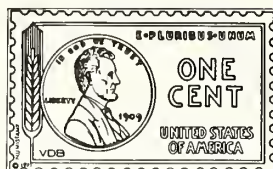
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Serial No: _____

United States Numistamps

Small Cent Series



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United States Numistamps

THE UNITED STATES SMALL CENT

The February 21, 1857 Coinage Act authorized issuance of a smaller more convenient size one-cent coin. It was to be of a 3-4" diameter, which has never changed; a composition of 88 percent copper and 12 percent nickel, with a weight of 72 grains.

From 1857 to 1959 there were five designs; three designers; three different weights and four compositions. But the diameter remained constant.

James B. Longacre designed the Flying Eagle and the Indian-head series using "Peter the Mint Eagle" as his model for the first small cent, and his daughter Sarah Longacre as his model for the Indian-head device.

The 1857-1858 Flying Eagle reverse consisted of a wreath of American agricultural products - corn, cotton, tobacco and wheat.

The 1859 Indian-head reverse displayed a wreath of laurel centered by the denomination ONE CENT.

Only the 1860-1864 reverse changed, replacing the laurel with an oak wreath bound by a ribbon to a sprig of laurel and three arrows and separated at the top by a shield of the Union.

From 1864-1909 only the composition and the weight differed from the previous issue. The alloy was changed from 88 percent copper and 12 percent nickel to 95 percent copper and 5 percent tin and zinc. The weight was reduced to 48 grains.

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Victor D. Brenner designed the Lincoln-head device on the invitation of President Theodore Roosevelt as a tribute to the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Brenner's initials V.D.B. appeared on the reverse lower rim during the first issues of 1909 only. They were removed in 1909 and replaced in 1918 on the cutoff of Lincoln's sleeve.

From 1909 to 1959 the Lincoln design never varied. The reverse contained two bearded wheat heads flanking the motto at the top; the issuing authority below and the denomination ONE CENT in the center.

In 1943 a wartime emergency "white" cent was stamped from steel and zinc coated to discourage corrosion. This proved to be unsatisfactory and bronze from cast off shell casings was substituted for the regular composition during 1944 and 1945.

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In 1959 Frank Gasparro designed the Lincoln Memorial reverse showing the facing view of that memorial in Washington, D.C., in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

The Lincoln cent is the first United States coin to bear a recognizable portrait of a person and the 1959 issue makes it the first coin in our history to display the likeness of the same person on both sides.

From 1946 to 1961 the composition of the Lincoln cent was 95 percent copper and 5 percent tin-zinc. In 1962 this was changed eliminating the tin, making the alloy 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc. The weight remained at 48 grains.

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"SMALL CENT SERIES"

General Information:

Material - Copper-Plated

Size - 1-3/8" x 2-1/4" x 1/10"

Set - 6 pieces (small cents)

Price - Set of 6 - \$30.00

Shipping - Postage Paid

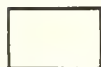
Mintage - 4000 Serially numbered

Payment - Cheque, M.O., etc.

Issue - Complete set in stock

(available for immediate delivery)

Packaging - Free Vinyl Holder



Set of 6 Small Cents

\$30.00 \$

Jerry Parker Ltd.

P.O. BOX 880, LADYSMITH, B.C., CANADA
PHONE 604-245-3733

If you have ordered, you will have a set number. You must put that number on this form so we can send you the same serial number of each issue.

NUMISTAMP SET NUMBER →

Name and Address:

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Item		Quantity	Price	Total	Item		Quantity	Price	Total
1	2-coin set Iraq		\$8.00	\$	18	Silver Stamp (Corvette)		\$7.00	\$
2	Louisiana Cover		\$8.00		19	Silver Stamp (Cartier)		\$7.00	
3	New France Cover		\$4.50		20	Silver Stamp (Train Ferry)		\$7.00	
4	Ike Cover		\$5.00		21	Silver Stamp (Ships)		\$7.00	
5	Sir Isaac Brock Cover		\$5.99		22	Silver Stamp (Bluenose)		\$7.00	
6	Mayflower Cover		\$4.00		23	Silver Stamp (Set of 4)		\$30.00	
7	Manitoba Cover (Dollar)		\$2.99		24	Silver Stamp (Set of 4 Covers)		\$30.00	
8	U.N. Cover		\$4.50		25	Credo (Silver)		\$6.00	
9	Manitoba Flower Cover		\$4.99		26	Credo (Bronze)		\$3.00	
10	Set Numistamp Cufflinks		\$8.00		27	Louisiana (Silver)		\$6.00	
11	Silver Stamp (Totem)		\$6.00		28	Louisiana (Bronze)		\$3.00	
12	Silver Stamp (Goose)		\$6.00		29	Syria (Set of 3)		\$2.50	
13	Silver Stamp (Mountie)		\$6.00		30	(2) Bahama Tokens		\$2.50	
14	Silver Stamp (Parliament)		\$6.00		31	(2) Hungarian Coins		\$3.00	
15	Silver Stamp (Eskimo)		\$6.00		32	Amor de Cosmos (Nickel)		\$2.50	
16	Silver Stamp (Map)		\$6.00		33	Amor de Cosmos (Silver)		\$7.50	
17	Silver Stamp (Nonsuch)		\$7.00		34	Amor de Cosmos (Gold)		\$100.00	

JERRY PARKER LTD.
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B.C. RESIDENTS ONLY - Add 5% Sales Tax

TOTAL:

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The Lincoln National Life Foundation
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Fort Wayne, Ind. 46801

